

7. TRADITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliographic work in sinology has two aspects. The more straightforward, locating secondary sources on Chinese language, history, and culture, involves becoming familiar with various types of modern published bibliographies. We will deal with modern bibliographies in a subsequent section. The more complex aspect of bibliographical work concerns the identification, location, and classification of primary sources. Some of this kind of work is produced in modern formats, in individual studies and in specialized works, such as the edited volume *Sources of Chinese History* (Donald Leslie, et al.) and Michael Loewe's thematic collection *Early Chinese Texts*, mentioned in, both the discussed in the History I section. Some other reference tools of this kind will also be discussed in the section on modern bibliography.

The main resources for exploring traditional bibliography are a variety of tools produced during the traditional period itself. These include the study of traditional systems of bibliographic classification, the bibliographic treatises of the standard histories, products of the monumental Ch'ing period bibliographic project *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* 四庫全書, and bibliographies produced by individual scholars in the premodern period. In addition, modern guides to extant editions and to rare books and their current locations form a part of the field of traditional bibliography.

After an introduction, this section is organized as follows:

- A. Traditional Chinese bibliographical classification
- B. The *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* and its catalogues
- C. Private catalogues and other sources
- D. Text history and working with early or rare editions
- E. The *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* online

Introduction

Most of the primary sources sinologists now employ in research are repackaged goods. Bound books housed in library stacks or on local bookstore shelves bear little resemblance to the forms of Chinese texts in traditional times. Not only has the packaging changed, but the nature of bibliographical access has been transformed. It is hard to find texts of almost any kind which still exist but are hard to get hold of. In traditional China, even after the development of printing during the Sui-T'ang period, books were frequently only available if one had connections, money, and copious travel time.

It is difficult in this era of publishing superfluity, where the transient ideas of people like Newt and Rush are preserved in millions of identical hardbound copies and myriads of local libraries, just how tenuous the life of a text could be in traditional China. The decay of paper, floods or fire, ravenous worms, or simply the inattention of the feckless inheritor of a private library of rare books could wipe out the half dozen handwritten copies of a valuable text within a generation, and the early bibliographies preserved in some dynastic histories are studded with entries of "lost" texts that have never been recovered.

Texts in China have had enemies and friends. Every baby sinologist has heard how in 213 BCE the First Emperor and his evil minister Li Ssu burned all the books and, for good measure, buried alive all the scholars (while they were in hot debate in a booby-trapped pumpkin patch, according to the best account). But there have been enemies more enduring than these: the armies that brought down the Ch'in tyranny and occupied the Ch'in capital also thoughtfully burned the Imperial archives in which the First Emperor had apparently stored unburnt copies of the books he'd ordered destroyed. Righteous armies that freed China from later degenerate ruling houses lit similar flames of celebration. Nor was the first Emperor alone among autocrats in his enjoyment of inky smoke; fellow tyrants of later ages shared his tastes. The greatest Imperial patron of text preservation, the Ch'ing Ch'ien-lung emperor, used his famous Ssu-k'u preservation project as cover for his more important agenda: the destruction of all texts subversive to Manchu autocracy.

The great friends of texts in China have been encyclopaedists, who somewhat mechanically copied into their works large sections of texts that later perished as independent entities, printers and publishers, whose products were not actually circulated in numbers great enough to defeat the ravages of time until the Ch'ing, and certain wealthy literati families who, from the Sung on, maintained lavish and scrupulously guarded free-standing libraries of rare books. This last group, the book collectors (*ts'ang-shu chia* 藏書家), also joined with printers in preserving texts by publishing rare or important works in *ts'ung-shu* 叢書 collections. We will explore the realms of encyclopaedias and *ts'ung-shu* in later sections of course materials. For those who may be interested in learning more about the role of private collectors, the best source is:

Cheuk-woon Taam (Chester Tan), *The Development of Chinese Libraries Under the Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644-1911* (Shanghai and Chicago: University of Chicago Libraries, 1935; reprint, Taipei: Ch'eng-wen Publishing Co., 1977) [Z 845 .C5 T2; O.C. Z 845 .C5 T2 1977]

For information on printing and on varieties of book destruction:

Ch'en Pin-ho 陳彬龢, *Chung-kuo shu-shih* 中國書史 (Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1931) [O.C. Z 8 .C5 C45]

Ch'en Teng-yuan 陳登原, *Ku-chin tien-chi chü-san k'ao* 古今典籍聚散考 (Hong Kong: c. 1932) [O.C. Z 845 .C5 C4]

A. Traditional Chinese bibliographical classification

Chinese writers frequently refer to texts in terms of traditional bibliographic classification systems, of which the most famous is the *ssu-pu* 四部 system. The origin of systematic textual classification can be traced to the activities of two famous bibliographers of the late Western Han and Wang Mang eras, Liu Hsiang 劉向 (77-6 BCE) and his son Liu Hsin 歆 (d. 23 CE). These two men were court archivists, and were the first to undertake a thorough analysis, categorization, and cataloguing of the massive Han archives. Many important texts at the foundation of Chinese cultural history were recovered through their efforts: for example, the *Hsun Tzu* and *Tso-chuan*

were lost texts until recompiled from disordered bamboo strips by the Lius (the late Ch'ing reformer K'ang Yu-wei maintained that, in fact, the Lius, and Liu Hsin in particular, had actually forged many such texts and created an illusory cultural history).

Liu Hsin's classification system became the basis for the earliest extant survey of Chinese literature: the *Yi-wen chih* 藝文志 treatise of the *Han-shu* 漢書, by Pan Ku 班固. Liu's bibliography was organized in seven sections, and it was only after many centuries that the four-fold classification system became dominant. The major steps in this process were represented by the following works:

Listed below are some of the innovative works that led up to the divisions characteristic of the dynastic bibliographies

1. Liu Hsiang 劉向 and Liu Hsin 歆: *Ch'i lüeh* 七略 (compiled c. 26-6 BCE)

Established a 7-class system as follows:

<i>Chi-lueh</i>	集略	(Overview) (probably a prose section rather than a list)
<i>Liu yi</i>	六藝	(Six Classics)
<i>Chu tzu</i>	諸子	(Masters)
<i>Shih-fu</i>	詩賦	(Metrical Texts)
<i>Ping-shu</i>	兵書	(Militarist Texts)
<i>Shu-shu</i>	術數	(Technical Arts)
<i>Fang-chi</i>	方技	(Mantic Arts)

2. Pan Ku 班固: *Han-shu yi-wen chih* 漢書藝文志 (c. 90 CE)

Pan retained Liu Hsin's structure, but broke the "Overview" section into running commentary blocks within a six-category bibliographic list.

3. Cheng Mo 鄭墨: *Chung ching* 中經 (235 CE)

Cheng was the inventor of the first four-fold system, which closely resembled that used during the Late Imperial period.

<i>Ching</i>	經	(Classics)
<i>Tzu</i>	子	(Masters)
<i>Shih</i>	史	(History)
<i>Chi</i>	集	(Collected/Miscellaneous Literature)

4. Hsun Hsu 荀勗: *Hsin pu* 新簿 (279)

Promoted Cheng's system and added index numbers it (*chia, yi, ping, ting*)

5. Li Ch'ung 李充: *Mi-ko ssu-pu mu-lu* 祕閣四部目錄 (345-357)

Li modified Cheng's system by inverting the History and Masters categories.

6. Wang Chien 王儉: *Ch'i chih* 七志 (473)

Wang attempted to broaden the range of the classification system by reformulating it and adding an appendix for "unorthodox" subjects:

<i>Ching-tien</i>	經典	(Classics)
<i>Chu tzu</i>	諸子	(Masters)
<i>Wen-han</i>	文翰	(Literature [belles-lettres])
<i>Chün-shu</i>	軍書	(Military Texts)
<i>Yin-yang</i>	陰陽	(Naturalistic Texts)
<i>Shu-yi</i>	術藝	(Technical Arts)
<i>T'u-p'u</i>	圖譜	(Charts and Tables)

Appendices

<i>Tao</i>	道	(Taoism)
<i>Fo</i>	佛	(Buddhism)

7. Juan Hsiao-hsu 阮孝緒: *Ch'i-lu* 七錄 (523)

Juan's reformulation again reflects the broad interests and ideological diversity of Six Dynasties period literati.

<i>Liu-ching hsiao-hsueh</i>	六經小學	(Classics and Philology)
<i>Shih-chuan</i>	史傳	(History and Biography)
<i>Tzu-shu ping-shu</i>	子書兵書	(Thinkers and Militarists)
<i>Shih-wen</i>	詩文	(Poetry and Literature)
<i>T'ien-wen li-suan</i>	天文曆算	(Astronomy, Mathematics,
<i>hsing-fa fang-chi</i>	刑法方技	Penal Codes, Mantic Arts)
<i>Fo-ching</i>	佛經	(Buddhist Canon)
<i>Hsien-shu fu-t'u</i>	仙術符圖	(Taoist Arts and Talismans)

8. Chang-sun Wu-chi 長孫無忌: *Sui-shu ching-chi chih* 隋書經籍志 (656)

Chang-sun's bibliographic treatise, which revived the genre in standard history form, selected Li Ch'ung's modification of the Cheng Mo system as a standard. The authority that was given his choice by its appearance in an imperially commissioned work of the T'ang helped determine the eventual dominance of the oversimplistic (and Confucian-centered) four-fold system.

More information on the evolution of bibliographic classification can be found in the following studies:

Tsuen-Hsuei Tsien, "A History of Bibliographic Classification in China," *The Library Quarterly* 22.4 (10/52), 307-22.

Yao Ming-ta 姚名達, *Chung-kuo mu-lu-hsueh shih* 中國目錄學史 (Taipei: Commercial Press, 1988 [1937])

Comparing the four-fold and alternative systems

Four-fold System*	Harvard-Yenching System	Library of Congress System	
Classics	100-999 Classics	A	General
Masters	1000-1999 Philosophy & Religion	B	Phil/Religion
History	2000-3999 Historical Sci	C-G	Hist/Geog/Anthro
	4000-4999 Social Sci	H-L	Soc Sci/Pol Sci/Ed
Literature	5000-5999 Lang & Lit	M-N	Music/Fine Arts
	6000-6999 Fine & Recreative Arts	P	Lang & Lit
	7000-7999 Natural Sci	Q	Science
	8000-8999 Agricult. & Technology	R-V	Medicine/Agri/Tech
	9000-9999 Generalia & Bibliography	Z	Biblio/Lib Sci

*using Cheng Mo's order for comparison

[Source: Tsien, p. 322]

The *Yi-wen* and *Ching-chi* monographs of the standard histories

The traditional classification systems were influential in determining what sorts of books would be included in the bibliographic lists of the various *Yi-wen chih* or *Ching-chi chih* 經籍志 chapters of the standard histories. These chapters form very important research aids for the study of texts in ancient and early traditional China (they become somewhat less important for the Late Imperial period, as other sources serve the same purposes).

The bibliographic monographs are chiefly classified lists of books with brief annotations, noting author, number of *chüan*, and other basic information. Their value is in giving us a picture of the textual resources of periods in the past, noting and identifying works since lost, and indicating

through title and *chüan* variations what sorts of differences may exist between extant and early editions of texts.

Although authors listed in individual bibliographic monographs may now be located through the name indexes in the Chung-hua edition series, the best way to pursue a broad exploration of the monographic bibliographies is through the following Harvard-Yenching Index:

Yi-wen chih erh-shih chung tsung-ho yin-te 藝文志二十種綜合引得, 4 vols. (Harvard-Yenching Index Series #10)

This index is one of the more difficult to use in the H-Y series. No texts are included for the various monographs, and a wide variety of editions were used in compiling the index. The key is to consult the lengthy table that begins on p. 87 of vol. 1 (the four volumes are bound as two in the reprint edition held by IU). Consult the illustration on the following page, which reproduces p. 87 of volume 1. In the left column, the names of each dynastic bibliography are listed, the author's name to the right, with the edition used for the index in the third column. The fourth column notes the number of *chüan* devoted to the bibliography in each of the histories and, quite important, the number of pages in each *chüan*. The last of the narrow columns lists the classificatory section titles of the bibliographies, and aligns them with the *chüan* in the column to the left. The wide column on the right then lists every *subcategory* noted in the monograph, and indicates the page number on which it begins. By matching this page number against the total number of pages in the *chüan* in the edition being indexed, one can infer the approximate location of the subsection in question in *any* edition.

The second illustration shows an index page. Both author and book titles are indexed; after author names, book title(s) are listed in smaller print and after book titles, author names appear. The history in which the item is noted appears before a boldface number, indicating the *chüan*, with the page number following.

B. The *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* and its bibliographies

"In the winter of 1772, the Ch'ien-lung Emperor initiated the compilation of the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* (Complete library of the four treasures) by ordering local and provincial officials to search for, report, and make copies of all rare and valuable manuscripts held in libraries within their jurisdictions and to forward the results to Peking. At the same time, he urged private collectors to send their treasures to Peking voluntarily. In March of 1773 an administrative apparatus was created at the capital to receive the books and to evaluate their contents. The staff of the project grew, finally encompassing over seven hundred editors, collators, and copyists, including some of the most important figures at court and in the literary circles of the day. The final products, created and corrected over a twenty-two year period, were an annotated catalog of 10,680 titles extant in the empire grouped in four categories or "treasures" (classics, history, philosophy and belles lettres), and an enormous compendium in which 3,593 titles were recopied filling 36,000 *chüan*."

-- from R. Kent Guy, *The Emperor's Four Treasures* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard, 1987)

十五種藝文志內容表

(一)

書名	著者	版本	卷次 頁數	部次	類別及其頁數起迄
漢書藝文志	班固	八史經籍志本	I 52	六藝	易, 2a- 書, 3b- 詩, 5a- 禮, 6a- 樂, 7b- 春秋, 8b- 論語, 11a- 孝經, 12a- 小學, 13a-
				諸子	儒, 16a- 道, 19b- 陰陽, 21b- 法, 23a- 名, 23b- 墨, 24b- 縱橫, 25a- 雜, 26a- 農, 27a- 小說, 28a-
				詩賦	賦, 30a- 雜賦, 33b- 歌詩, 34a-
				兵書 數術 方伎	權謀, 36b- 形勢, 37a- 陰陽, 38a- 技巧, 39a- 天文, 40b- 曆譜, 42a- 五行, 43a- 雜占, 45a- 雜占, 46a- 形法, 48a- 醫經, 49a- 經方, 49b- 房中, 50b- 神仙, 51a-
後漢書藝文志	范曄	通鑑叢書本	I 138	經	易, 1a- 書, 13a- 詩, 24b- 禮, 36a- 樂, 57b- 春秋, 63b- 孝經, 90b- 論語, 93b- 五經總義, 99b- 小學, 110a- 漢書, 128b-
			II 103	史	正史, 1a- 編年, 10a- 雜史, 14a- 起居注, 20a- 職官, 23a- 史記, 26a- 史評, 29a- 故事, 32a- 職官, 37b- 儀制, 43b- 刑法, 57a- 雜傳記, 64a- 地理, 89a- 譜系, 98a- 雜錄, 100a-
			III 114	子	儒, 1a- 道, 23b- 法, 26a- 兵, 29b- 農, 31b- 雜, 34a- 小說, 47a- 天文, 51a- 曆算, 60b- 五行, 77a- 醫, 86a- 雜藝, 93a-
			IV 103	集佛道	楚辭, 1a- 文選, 4b- 別集, 9b- 雜錄, 68a- 佛, 71a- 道, 94a-
藝文志	范曄	宗上	I 89	經	易, 1a- 書, 18b- 詩, 21b- 禮, 27b- 樂, 37b- 春秋, 46a- 孝經, 55a- 論語, 60a- 五經總義, 64a- 小學, 71a- 漢書, 84b-
			II 107	史	正史, 1a- 編年, 18a- 雜史, 19b- 史記, 24a- 史評, 27b- 故事, 30b- 職官, 37a- 儀制, 46b- 刑法, 54b- 雜傳, 59b- 地理, 83b- 譜系, 101a- 雜錄, 104a-
			III 85	子	儒, 1a- 道, 21b- 法, 3b- 名, 35a- 兵, 37a- 雜, 47b- 小說, 51a- 天文, 59a- 曆算, 61b- 五行, 70a- 醫, 76a- 雜藝, 78b-
			IV 85	集佛道	別集, 1a- 雜錄, 43a- 佛, 57b- 道, 69a-
補晉書藝文志	長沙	長沙鉛印	I (甲) 38	經	易, 1a- 書, 7b- 詩, 9c- 禮, 12a- 樂, 20a- 春秋, 21b- 孝經, 28b- 論語, 29c- 東經, 33a- 小學, 34b-
			II (乙上) 43	史	正史, II/1a- 編年, 6a- 雜史, 9a- 前史, 14a- 起居注, 17b- 故事, 21b- 職官, 26a- 儀制, 29a- 刑法, 32a- 雜傳, 35a- III/16b
			III (乙下) 49	子	地理, 16b- 譜系, 37a- 目錄, 45a-
			IV (丙上) 43	子	儒, IV/1a- 道, 7a- 樂, 16b- 法, 16b- 名, 17b- 雜, 17b- 兵, 21a- 農, 22a- 縱橫, 23a- 曆算, 23b- 天文, 25b- 五行, 27a- 又 V/30a
隋書經籍志	魏徵	八史經籍志本	V (丙下) 37	子	醫, 32b- 神仙, 37b- 又 V/31b 醫, V/1a- 雜錄, 23a- 小說, 25b
			VI 60	集	楚辭, 1a- 別集, 1a- 雜錄, 49a-
			I 37	經	易, 7b- 書, 10b- 詩, 13a- 禮, 15b- 樂, 20b- 春秋, 21b- 孝經, 26a- 論語, 28a- 漢書, 30b- 小學, 33a-
			II 30	史	正史, 1a- 古史, 4b- 雜史, 6a- 前史, 8b- 起居注, 9b- 舊事, 11a- 職官, 13b- 儀制, 13b- 刑法, 15a- 雜傳, 16b- 地理, 22a- 譜系, 27a- 雜錄, 28b-
經籍志	魏徵	八史經籍志本	III 35	子	儒, 1a- 道, 3a- 法, 5b- 名, 6a- 農, 6b- 縱橫, 7a- 雜, 7b- 農, 10a- 小說, 10b- 兵, 11b- 天文, 15a- 曆算, 17b- 五行, 20b 醫方, 28b
			IV 37	集佛道	楚辭, 1a- 別集, 2a- 雜錄, 21a- 道, 27b- 佛, 31a-

Key to editions and pagination from *Yi-wen chih erh-shih chung tsung-ho yin-te*

綜合引得

I
70700-70700

	70700		王
	<p>王晦叔; 周書音訓: 宋1/9a. 王貽壽; 後漢書體文: 清4/15b. —; 花影詞: 清4/28a. —; 笠月詞: 清4/28b; 王貽; 濟世全生指迷方: 宋3/26b. 王贈芳; 濟南府志: 清2/14b. 王儼; 雲陽宗官: 宋補18a. 王仁; 禮記集說: 宋3/7b. 王仁裕; 國朝典範: 五9b. —; 入洛私會: 五13b. —; 金華子雜錄: 五13b. —; 西江集: 五15b. —; 開元天寶遺事: 宋2/12a. —; 入洛記: 宋2/22a. —; 南行記: 宋2/22a. —; 玉堂閑話: 宋5/3a. —; 見聞錄: 宋5/3b. —; 唐末見聞錄: 宋5/3b. —; 樂府集: 宋7/10a. —; 雲笈集: 宋7/10a. —; 雲笈集: 宋7/10a. —; 雲笈集: 宋7/10a. 王仁裕詩集: 宋7/10a. 王仁輔; 無錫志: 遼32b; 元2/12b. 王仁輔文稿: 遼66a; 元4/14a. 王仁俊; 錢文解字引漢律令考雙附錄: 清1/24a-b. —; 遼文萃: 清4/20a. —; 西夏文韻: 清4/20a. 王修玉; 歷朝賦性: 清4/21a. 王修集: 清4/4a; 嘉慶2/17b; 唐4/2b. 王修集: 清4/9b; 嘉慶2/22b; 唐4/6a-b. 王伯厚年譜; 錢大昕: 清2/10b. 王伯順; 小兒方: 宋8/26b. 王伯剛; 王世昌詩集: 抽12a. 王伯璣; 勳志節抄: 宋8/14a. 王侯; 本草單方編類: 宋3/26b. 王化遠等; 古文快報: 宋63b. 王化隆; 真知子全集: 抽12a. 王侍郎奏議; 王侯集: 清2/8a.</p>	<p>王休烈集: 唐4/13a. 王佐; 明集彙編: 宋5/19b. 王佐; 欽定文集: 宋補26b. —; 寶文集(見: 王佐; 欽定文集): 宋補26b. 王佐; 東嘉先哲錄: 明2/18b. —; 增補外紀: 明2/26a. —; 珠璣錄: 明2/26a. 王佐紹珠; 樂府: 嘉慶2/9b; 宋5/16a. 王佐紹書 (參見: 王佐紹珠; 樂府): 唐3/24b-25a. 王佑; 高麗呂景古詩詞: 宋7/16a. 王佑集: 清4/6a. 王侯集: 清4/9b. 王仲丘; 羅生集錄: 唐3/9b. 王仲閔; 國本: 宋3/18b. 王仲孚; 春秋類聚: 宋1/19a. 王仲壽; 西晉集: 宋23b. 王仲舒制集: 唐4/19b; 宋7/6b. 王俊臣等; 唐詩鼓吹注: 清4/20a. 王侯後集: 宋7/10b. 王仲; 表史名錄: 宋8/17a. 王侯; 虛舟集: 明4/4b. 王保; 淳熙集: 五16b. 王保衡; 晉陽見聞要錄: 宋3/23b. 王侯; 昆陽志: 明2/21b. —; 墨軒集: 明4/7b. 王倫; 周紀: 晉2/13a. —; 老子例略: 晉4/9b. 王侯; 真應文集: 元4/21b. 王侯; 吳中田賦錄: 明2/11a. 王侯文集: 元4/11b. 王附遠集: 清4/14b; 嘉慶2/23b; 唐4/7a; 宋7/2a. 王僧虔; 許書: 宋1/26b. —; 圖書會粹: 宋1/27a. 王僧祐集: 清4/16b. 王僧祐集: 清4/14a. 王僧祐; 百家譜: 清2/27a; 嘉慶1/38b; 唐2/29a. —; 百家譜集抄: 清2/27a.</p>	<p>author name (title follows)</p> <p>example: in <i>Ming-shih</i>, <i>chüan</i> 4 of monograph, p. 7b in edition indexed</p>

The *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* project was the largest bibliographical enterprise ever undertaken in traditional China. When the project was complete, seven sets of the massive *ts'ung-shu* which had emerged from the copying activities were produced and located in various parts of China. Each set was housed in its own pavilion (*ko* 閣). The boxed volumes of each of the "treasuries" were color coded and arranged in four wings within the pavilion. At the center of each was located a complete edition of the *Ku-chin t'u-shu chi-ch'eng* encyclopedia. Located next to this was the work which has become the single most important bibliographic tool for traditional Chinese studies: the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu*, an annotated bibliography of the entire collection of copied manuscripts and of all manuscripts submitted which were *not* copied (excepting only the several thousand titles which the Emperor, in his wisdom, determined were suitable only for burning). Each annotated entry, known as a *t'i-yao* 提要, was also included at the head of each recopied manuscript.

The seven sets were known by the names of their pavilions:

The Four Northern Sets:	Wen-yuan-ko	文淵閣	(Pei-ching)
	Wen-yuan-ko	文源閣	(Pei-ching)
	Wen-chin-ko	文津閣	(Je-ho)
	Wen-su-ko	文溯閣	(Mukden [Hsien-yang])
The Three Southern Sets:	Wen-hui ko	文匯閣	(Yang-chou)
	Wen-tsung ko	文宗閣	(Chin-chiang)
	Wen-lan ko	文瀾閣	(Hang-chou)

Today, three of these sets are in large part preserved: the first listed Wen-yuan ko set is in Taiwan, the Wen-su ko set is in Peking, and the Wen-lan ko set is in Hang-chou.

Two major works in English have dealt with the *Ssu-k'u* project. The most comprehensive is Kent Guy's study, noted above as the source of the opening passage (a copy is shelved at the very start of the O.R. collection). In addition, an older study by L. C. Goodrich (*The Literary Inquisition of Ch'ien-lung* [Washington D.C.: ACLS Monograph, 1935; N.Y. reprint, 1966]) highlights (colorfully) the ulterior political motive behind the Ch'ien-lung Emperor's decision to initiate this project--censorship. The Ch'ing court was, in fact, far less interested in the preservations of texts than in their destruction, and the *Ssu-k'u* project grew out of Ch'ien-lung's demand that all works that hinted that Manchu government was less than T'ien-ordained be oxidized.

Note: Many of the works associated with the *Ssu-k'u* project beyond the collection itself were also imperially commissioned. Consequently, their titles often begin with the phrase: *Ch'in-ting* 欽定. In the listings below, this prefatory phrase is generally omitted.

Annotated bibliographies, editions, indexes, and studies deriving from the Ssu-k'ü project

Ssu-k'ü ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao 四庫全書總目提要, Chi Yun 紀昀 et al., comp. (1782) (T&B 18-20 [*t'i-yao* omitted in title]; an excellent discussion) Ta-Tung shu-chü, 1926, 1930, 1957, 1974 [O.C. Z 3102 .C53 1926, 1974]; Commercial Press, 1934, 1971 [O.R. AC 149 .S73 H6]

This is the most authoritative annotated bibliography of the entire Ssu-k'ü project. It was edited by those who actually carried out the project, and its compilation was an integral part of the Imperial command. Originally, each of the seven complete sets of the Ssu-k'ü compendium, the volumes housed in color-coded cases shelved in separate stacks for each of the four "treasuries," were arranged around central core shelves on which a copy of this bibliography sat as an index and guide to the entire collection.

The annotated catalogue (a translated table of contents appears later in this section) consisted of detailed descriptions of each work, composed by the leading scholars of the Ch'ien-lung period.

Entries in the annotated catalogue are arranged in a set order. Under each category, those which were actually copied into the Ssu-k'ü collection are listed first in chronological order (Imperially authored works, however, appear first; anonymous works last), and a second set of entries in chronological order follows --these are notes on those books that were considered worthy of annotating before being returned to their owners, but not worth copying into the collection. This division reflects the procedures of the project itself, which divided the texts submitted in response to the Imperial call for books into four classes: 1) books to be copied entire into the Ssu-k'ü compendium (*ts'un-shu* 存書), 2) books worth recording and annotating but not coping (*ts'un-mu* 存目), 3) books not worth recording (*wei-shou* 未收), 4) books worth burning (*chin-hui* 禁燬).

The structure of a standard annotation is as follows: the title and number of *chüan* are given first (in brackets in the Commercial Press edition), and then in small type the name of the edition being reviewed is noted. The annotation itself begins with notation of the author's name(s), dynasty, home place, and official positions. Usually the books formal structure is described first, then there are editorial comments about its contents and so forth.

The annotations in this catalogue are usually very detailed; they are full of interesting information and judgments, and bear the authority of the finest mid-Ch'ing scholarship. They can be particularly helpful in their assessments of the prejudices, goals, and quality of commentaries--matters that are very difficult to get perspective on when working with texts. This is truly a useful bibliography.

To find items in the Commercial Press edition, use the four-corner author/ title index in volume 5. This is the best edition of the catalogue for general use; the Ta-Tung edition is said to have fewer errors, but it is unpunctuated.

The Commercial Press edition includes two important related bibliographies (both found in vol. 5). The first, compiled by the great Ch'ing philologist Juan Yuan 阮元, is known as the *Ssu-k'ü wei-shou shu-mu t'i-yao* 四庫未收書目提要, and includes annotated entries on texts that were reviewed by the Ssu-k'ü editors but deemed neither worthy of inclusion in the catalogue of the collection nor deserving of immolation (Juan was one of the project

editors, which accounts for his ability to produce this supplementary catalogue). The second appended bibliography, including lists compiled under the supervision of the Manchu court official Ying-lien 英廉, is called *Ch'ing-tai chin-hui shu-mu ssu-chung* 清代禁燬書目四種. This index of offensive and banned books and of works slated for complete or partial destruction by the Ch'ing court was compiled by Yao Chin-yuan 姚覲元 towards the end of the dynasty, based on the Manchu lists that were publicly promulgated to inform people which books were banned. It is the principal surviving record of the scope of the Ssu-k'u literary inquisition.

A separate four-corner index for these two catalogues is included in the Commercial Press edition.

An H-Y index for the 1930 Ta-Tung edition of the catalogue, which included the *Wei-shou shu-mu*, was published in 1932 (as Index Series #7).

The following two studies include revised reviews of Ssu-k'u works that supersede the original catalogue discussions.

Yü Chia-hsi 余嘉錫, *Ssu-k'u t'i-yao pien-cheng* 四庫提要辨證 (1937; Peking: 1958; Taipei: 1957) (T&B 21) [O.C. Z 3102 .C53 Y8 1937; O.C. AC 149 .S73 C45 1974 v. 9-10]

Yü Chia-hsi considered the Ssu-k'u catalogue to be deficient in many respects, and his work corrects errors and expands discussions of nearly 500 of the catalogue's annotations on historical and philosophical works. (The 1958 edition is greatly expanded. IU holds the 1937 edition; I have not seen the 1974 reprint, which is incorporated in a reprint of the Ssu-k'u annotated catalogue, to check which edition it represents.)

Hu Yü-chin 胡玉縉, *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao pu-cheng* ~補正, 2 vols. (Shanghai: 1964) (T&B 22) [O.C. Z 3102 .C53 H8; an O.R. copy is on the shelves, but v. 2 is missing]

Similar to Yü's study above, Hu's book covers well over 2000 annotated entries.

***Wen-yuan-ko ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tien-tzu-pan* 文淵閣四庫全書電子版 (Electronic Resource)**

Because the IU Library's holding of the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* is now located in remote storage, the best way to access the collection is online, through this electronic resource, to which IU subscribes.

The final pages of this C511 reading will introduce this resource.

Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu chen-pen 四庫全書珍本, Wang Yun-wu et al., ed., 13 series (Series 1, Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1934; Series 2-12 & added series, Taipei: Commercial Press, 1971-82) [O.C. AC 149 .S72-.S73 *Series 2-12 removed to ALF*]

This is a near complete reprinting of the Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu collection in small but very readable photoduplication volumes. The first series, published by the Commercial Press in Shanghai before the 1937 invasion of Japan is in boxed cases; all other series are in bound red volumes with different colored bands distinguishing the series.

This was at one time the only published edition of a Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu collection. Undertaking this publication was a massive undertaking. The Commercial Press (Shang-wu yin-shu-kuan), always in hot competition with the rival Chung-hua shu-chü, had begun to score a major publication coup through this effort when Japanese bombings destroyed its Shanghai plant after only one of the projected series had been issued. Publication did not resume until many years later; the Wen-yuan-ko collection having been moved to Taiwan, it was the basis for a renewed issue of the Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu by the reconstituted (Taiwan) Commercial Press.

The *chen-pen* edition is not ideal. I do not understand all the defects that it possesses, but among these are the omission or abbreviation of many *t'i-yao*--the catalogue annotations that were supposed to be included as prefaces to every text--inappropriate choices among variant names of texts, making them difficult to find by normal means, and, most important, the fact that the *chen-pen* series, though very large, is not in fact complete.

There is no index for the *chen-pen* collection. The IU Library copy of the *chen-pen* series (there are twelve numbered series plus an inserted *pieh-chi* 別集 series) has been fully analyzed in the card catalogue, and individual items may be located through it.

Ying-yin Wen-yuan-ko Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu 影印文淵閣四庫全書 (Taipei: Commercial Press, 1986) [not held by IU]

Only a few years after the publication of the *chen-pen* series was finally complete, the Commercial Press decided to launch an entirely new production of the Wen-yuan-ko Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu, in order to correct the deficiencies of its first effort. This new edition is in a much larger and more handsome format, uses standard titles, includes all *t'i-yao*, and is complete. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that by completing production of the huge and defective *chen-pen* run and then immediately superseding it with this *ying-yin* set, the (Taiwan) Commercial Press was chiefly motivated by the prospect of soaking major libraries and collectors for twice the price on thousands of volumes (thus aiding the press in its perpetual struggle with the [Taiwan] Chung-hua shu-chü).

Libraries fortunate enough to have been too tightfisted to buy the unattractive *chen-pen* series were in good position to pick up the new *ying-yin* series. Indiana, however, already held the *chen-pen* series, and it is hard to justify the purchase so expensive an item as the *ying-yin* series on the basis of an incremental improvement, hence we do not have the new series.

The *ying-yin* series was published along with a set of indexes. We do hold these indexes, and they are listed as the next item.

Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu wen-chi p'ien mu-lu fen-lei so-yin 四庫全書文集篇目錄分類索引, 5 vols. (Taipei: Commercial Press, 1989) [O.R. AC 149 .S75 S78 1989]

This index to the item above is in three parts. Vols. 1-3 index "scholarly writings" (*hsueh-shu-wen* 學術文), vol. 4 "miscellaneous writings" (*tsa-wen* 雜文) and vol. 5 biographical writings (*chuan-chi*). Although these indexes are keyed to the *ying-yin* edition of the published *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* and IU holds only the *chen-pen* edition, it does appear that these detailed indexes should be of some use. Unfortunately, the arrangement of the indexes is complex and non-intuitive, and it is unclear to me how practical these indexes are.

Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu mu-lu so-yin 四庫全書目錄索引 (Shanghai: Ku-chi ch'u-pan-she, 1989) [O.R. AC 149 .S75 S75 1989]

No sooner had the Taiwan Commercial Press issued its new edition of the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* than a mainland competitor published an index. As with the last item, the index is to an edition of the collection that IU does not have. It does, however, give a convenient table of contents of the series as well as simple author and title indexes (four-corner arrangement). Moreover, this index includes a unique and interesting feature: two diagrams, each over 100 pages in length, illustrating shelf arrangements of the *Ssu-k'u* collection volume by volume.

Wang Yun-wu 王雲五 et al., ed., *Hsu-hsiu Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao* 續修四庫全書總目提要, 13 vols. (Taipei: Commercial Press, 1972) [O.R. 3102 .C53 S7]

During the period of the Japanese occupation of Eastern China in the late '30s and early '40s, Chinese scholars resident in these areas were mobilized by Japanese scholars interested in co-prosperity for the purpose of compiling a massive annotated catalogue to supplement the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao*. The idea was to write annotated reviews of works missed by the original editors, and, more important, to bring the catalogue up to date by reviewing all the works of late-Ch'ing and early Republican *k'ao-cheng* and literary scholarship.

The project was pursued with considerable energy for a decade, but when the war ended and the Japanese decided they'd be happier at home, the collected annotations were scattered in various places in various formats and states of completion. Many were gradually collected at research units of Kyoto University, but nothing was done with them until the Commercial Press in Taiwan decided to sponsor the editing and publication of these notices. This massive project took many years, and this massive catalogue, considerably larger than the original *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao*, is the result.

The order and format of the original catalogue is maintained, though, of course, no distinction between works "copied" and works "noted," and the final volume is a four-corner index for the series. Authors of individual notices are cited. The next item relates to this set.

Hsu-hsiu Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao 續修四庫全書總目提要 (Peking: Chung-hua shu-chü, 1993 -) [O.R. AC 149 .S73 H79 1993]

The Commercial Press's ancient rival has recently begun to issue a complete revision of the last item. Noting that the 1972 C.P. product was riddled with errors (which is obvious to all who have used it), the introduction to this new edition also notes that the original editors had assembled only those notices that had wound up in Japan, and had somehow omitted all those still on the mainland. The result was that the original huge catalogue had constituted merely one-third of the project. This new edition, once complete, will include all the entries.

At present, only the section on classics has been published. A glance at its two large volumes, already about as long as the entire Ssu-k'u catalogue, suggests that this will be the ultimate annotated catalogue of traditional Chinese texts.

Organization of the Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao

Below is a translated table of contents for the Ss-k'u annotated bibliography. It provides an overview of the detailed generic bibliographic classifications that governed the project, and represents one of the most fully developed summaries of traditional classification ideas.

A. Ching pu 經部: Confucian Classics (*chüan* 1-44)

<i>chüan</i>	<i>lei</i> 類	
1-10 <i>Yi</i>	易	: Studies of the <i>Yi-ching</i>
11-14 <i>Shu</i>	書	: Studies of the <i>Shang-shu</i>
15-18 <i>Shih</i>	詩	: Studies on the <i>Mao Shih</i>
19-25 <i>Li</i>	禮	: Studies of the ritual classics
26-31 <i>Ch'un-ch'iu</i>	春秋	: Studies of the <i>Ch'un-ch'iu</i>
32 <i>Hsiao-ching</i>	孝經	: Studies on the <i>Hsiao-ching</i>
33-34 <i>Ssu-shu</i>	四書	: Studies on the <i>Ssu-shu</i>
35-37 <i>Wu-ching tsung-yi</i>	五經總義	: General studies of the Five Classics
38-39 <i>Yueh</i>	樂	: Studies of music
40-44 <i>Hsiao-hsueh</i>	小學	: Philological studies

B. Shih pu 史部: History (*chüan* 45-90)

45-46 <i>Cheng-shih</i>	正史	: Standard (dynastic) histories
47-48 <i>Pien-nien</i>	編年	: Annals and chronicles
49 <i>Chi-shih pen-mo</i>	紀事本末	: Topical records; chronology by subject
50 <i>Tsa-chih</i>	雜史	: Miscellaneous histories
55-56 <i>Chao-ling tsou-yi</i>	詔令奏議	: Decrees, mandates, memorials

57-64	<i>Chuan-chi</i>	傳記	: Biographies, memoirs
65	<i>Shih-ch'ao</i>	史鈔	: Historical excerpts
66	<i>Tsai-chi</i>	載記	: Contemporaneous records & histories of non-Chinese kingdoms
67	<i>Shih-ling</i>	時令	: Chronography (on seasonal affairs)
68-78	<i>Ti-li</i>	地理	: Geographical works
79-80	<i>Chih-kuan</i>	職官	: Governmental organizations and offices
81-84	<i>Cheng-shu</i>	政書	: Treatises on government
85-87	<i>Mu-lu</i>	目錄	: Bibliographies and catalogues
88-90	<i>Shih-p'ing</i>	史評	: Historical criticism; historiography

C. Tzu pu 子部: Thought (*chüan* 91-147)

91-98	<i>Ju-chia</i>	儒家	: Confucian philosophers
99-100	<i>Ping-chia</i>	兵家	: Military strategists
101	<i>Fa-chia</i>	法家	: Legalists
102	<i>Nung-chia</i>	農家	: Agriculturists
103-5	<i>Yi-chia</i>	醫家	: Medical arts
106-7	<i>T'ien-wen suan-fa</i>	天文算法	: Astronomy and mathematics
108-11	<i>Shu-shu</i>	術數	: Numerology and occult arts
112-14	<i>Yi-shu</i>	藝術	: Creative arts
115-16	<i>P'u-lu</i>	譜錄	: Crafts and professional arts
117-34	<i>Tsa-chia</i>	雜家	: Miscellaneous schools
135-39	<i>Lei-shu</i>	類書	: Encyclopedias
140-44	<i>Hsiao-shuo-chia</i>	小說家	: Fiction; legendary tales, etc.
145	<i>Shih-chia</i>	釋家	: Buddhism
146-47	<i>Tao-chia</i>	道家	: Taoism

D. Chi pu 集部: Literature and anthologies (*chüan* 148-200)

148	<i>Ch'u tz'u</i>	楚辭	: Studies of the <i>Ch'u tz'u</i>
149-85	<i>Pieh-chi</i>	別集	: Collected works individual authors
186-94	<i>Tsung-chi</i>	總集	: General anthologies
195-97	<i>Shih wen p'ing</i>	詩文評	: Literary criticism
198-200	<i>Tz'u-chü</i>	詞曲	: Works on <i>tz'u</i> poetry and drama

C. Private catalogues and other sources

The vogue of private libraries began in earnest during the Sung, an era that stressed civil culture and that carried forth an interest in antiquity that had begun to mature during the late T'ang. Antiquarian studies of many varieties flourished, from a craze for Shang bronze vessels (many of which were created by expert forgers specifically for the delight of Sung connoisseurs) to concern with preserving, and occasionally printing, valuable texts.

The following Sung catalogues and bibliographies represent not only valuable resources, but also the origins of a cultural trend that culminated in the building of Imperial libraries and the Ssu-k'u project.

Ch'ao Kung-wu 晁公武, *Chiin-chai tu-shu chih* 郡齋讀書志 (c. 1151) (T&B 15) [O.C. Z 3102 .C47 1967]

Ch'ao Kung-wu was one of the most prominent book collectors of the Northern Sung. This work is an annotated catalogue of his own and one other private library. For this and the following item, Teng & Biggerstaff should be consulted.

Ch'en Chen-sun 陳振孫, *Chih-chai shu-lu chieh-t'i* 直齋書錄解題 (c. 1220) (T&B 16) [O.C. Z 3102 .C51]

Ch'en Chen-sun was owner of the largest library of his time, of which this is the annotated catalogue.

Ma Tuan-lin 馬端臨, *Wen-hsien t'ung-k'ao* 文獻通考 (c. 1224) (T&B 110) [O.C. DS 733 .S55; Bibliography Section, vols. 11-12]

The *Wen-hsien t'ung-k'ao* is one of a massive set of encyclopaedias, known as the *Shih t'ung* 十通, that we will consider in the section on encyclopaedias. Ma Tuan-lin's work is famous for its bibliography section, which is the portion noted here. According to T&B, it is largely based on the two preceding listed works.

In practical terms, for scholars whose native language is English or French, the following recent publication displaces the works listed above as the most important annotated catalogue of Sung works.

Yves Hervouet, *A Sung Bibliography* (Hong Kong: Chinese University of Hong Kong, 1978) [O.R. Z 3102 .S77]

This splendid resource for Sung studies, with great utility for post-Sung sinology as well, was the brainchild of the great French historian Etienne Balazs. The story of its tortuous thirty-year compilation, which survived Balazs's sudden death midway, is recounted (at length and in two languages) by Hervouet in his introduction. The book is a French-English annotated catalogue of Sung period literature of all four classificatory branches (with a fifth *ts'ung-shu* branch added). Each bibliographic entry includes basic information concerning the text's author, date, and editions, a precis of the contents, a summary of its background and incidental information, and detailed reference notes. Title, name, and subject indexes appear at the end of the book (Sung author index entries are keyed, where applicable, to Franke's *Sung Biographies*). Although this is a product of contemporary sinology, it is very much a traditional bibliography, consciously modeled on the Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu catalogue.

The importance of private libraries was somewhat diminished by the Ch'ing period because the establishment of Imperial libraries helped ensure the survival of texts, and the increasing impact of printed texts and *ts'ung-shu* increased the availability of formerly rare books. Nevertheless, the Ch'ing was also the era when private libraries grew to their greatest size, and the catalogues of those libraries remain significant research tools.

The greatest of all the private libraries was the T'ien-yi-ko, owned by the Fan 范 family of Ningpo. The library's founder, Fan Ch'in 范欽 (cs. 1532), established his collection by copying or buying most of the works in a private library begun during the Northern Sung, and due to the terribly strict family rules through which the Fan family preserved their collection (violation of which led to banishment from ancestral sacrifices), the T'ien-yi-ko collection grew to enormous size. It was housed in a "fireproof" locked building, which was only opened when all adult male members of the clan were present. Ultimately, the seizure of Chekiang Province by the T'ai-p'ing Rebels in the 1850s spelled the end of the integrity of the T'ien-yi-ko and the collection was substantially dispersed by the close of the Republican Revolution. Fortunately, although many of its irreplaceable holdings of inscription rubbings and unique editions were lost, a catalogue of the collection, written by the formidable Juan Yuan survives:

T'ien-yi-ko shu-mu 天一閣書目 (1803-4) (T&B 17-18) [IU does not hold this item]

D. Text history and working with early or rare editions (*shan-pen* 善本)

With the advent of movable type and the massive bibliographic projects of the early Ch'ing, the issue of preservation became less critical. At the same time, the proliferation of available editions of old texts brought a new issue to the fore: the question of textual accuracy. As texts were increasingly collected for the purpose of preservation, scholars became alert to the fact that in cases where several copies survived, they almost always differed in some respects because of errors made by those who had copied the texts in the past, or by selective copying that reflected the wishes of the private collector. Moreover, although printing represented a great advance in literary culture, those who did the actual typesetting or woodblock carving were far less educated than those who wished to publish or to read the texts. As a result, while printing made texts universally available, printers introduced into those same texts thousands of errors.

For all these reasons, when pursuing research based on literary texts of any genre, it is sometimes necessary to make as thorough a survey as possible of all extant editions of the text, giving special priority to the earliest of these, sometimes dating back to the Sung or Ming, on which later typeset versions were based. The study of text editions is a specialized branch of Chinese studies: *pan-pen-hsueh* 版本學. While its general principles are not often of direct interest to the historian or literary scholar, one of its principal products is: catalogues of extant rare editions (that is, *shan-pen* 善本), which indicate the range of available pre-typeset editions and the collections in which they can be found. In many cases, these catalogues are confined to the holdings of a single major library. A variety of these may be found on the O.R. shelves, under the call number range of Z 1029. In the pages that follow, only the most comprehensive of these are noted, along with more general catalogues and guides for the location of *shan-pen*.

Chung-kuo ku-chi shan-pen shu-mu 中國古籍善本書目 (Shanghai: Ku-chi ch'u-pan-she)

<i>Ching-pu</i>	經部	(Classics) 5 v., 1985 [O.R. Z 1029 .C527 1986]
<i>Ts'ung-pu</i>	叢部	(Collectanea) 5 v., 1989 [O.R. Z 1029 .C5275 1989]
<i>Shih-pu</i>	史部	(Histories) 10 v., 1991 [O.R. Z 1029 .C5273 1991]
<i>Tzu-pu</i>	子部	(Thought) 8 v., 1994 [O.R. Z 1029 .C5278 1994]

Each of these catalogues is composed principally of a list of text editions arranged in the order of the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu*, with notation of the dynastic era of the text, its author or editor(s), the number of *chüan* (for works that are text collections, a list of contents also appears), the name of the edition with dynastic eras indicated and, if applicable, the name of the editor or commentator. Each of these entries is given an index number. After the list of texts, there is a list of Chinese library collections, arranged by province, each given an index number. The final sections of the catalogues lists the text editions by number, and notes the index numbers of the libraries holding copies of that edition.

The *Chung-kuo ku-chi shan-pen shu-mu* will, upon completion, be the most comprehensive *shan-pen* index available. The catalogues are published in boxed sets of traditionally sewn volumes.

Wang Chung-min 王重民, *Chung-kuo shan-pen-shu t'i-yao* 中國善本書提要 (Shanghai: Ku-chi ch'u-pan-she, 1983) [O.R. Z 1029 .W36 1983]

This is a detailed *annotated* catalogue of 4300 rare editions, housed in three major libraries: the Beijing Library, the library of Peking University, and the U.S. Library of Congress. The catalogue manuscript was completed during World War II, and is therefore accurate but incomplete. The texts are arranged in *ssu-k'u* order. The volume includes four-corner indexes to titles and authors, and also indexes to the woodblock carvers and printing houses that produced these editions. Wang published an update to this catalogue in 1991, but it is not currently in the IU Library (see Zurndorfer for information).

The following two publications are rare edition indexes for the largest mainland and largest Taiwan library collections of such editions.

Pei-ching T'u-shu-kuan ku-chi shan-pen shu-mu 北京圖書館古籍善本書目, 5 vols. (Peking: Pei-ching t'u-shu-kuan, 1987) [O.R. Z 1029 .P38 1987]

The editions are noted in *ssu-k'u* order by title, number of *chüan*, edition (with editor noted where applicable), publication format. An index number is assigned to each, which is used in four-corner indexes to titles and authors.

Kuo-li Chung-yang T'u-shu-kuan shan-pen shu-mu 國立中央圖書館善本書目, 4 vols. (Taipei: Kuo-li Chung-yang T'u-shu-kuan, second enlarged edition 1986) [O.R. Z 1029 .K84 1986]

The entries are arranged by *ssu-k'u* order with *ts'ung-shu* as an added category. There are no indexes to the catalogue.

Lo Wei-kuo 羅偉國 and Hu P'ing 胡平, *Ku-chi pan-pen t'i-chi so-yin* 古籍版本題記索引 (Shanghai: Shang-hai shu-tien, 1991) [O.R. Z 1029 .L68 1991]

This is not a catalogue of *shan-pen*, but rather an index to 102 published *shan-pen* indexes, traditional annotated bibliographies, etc. The 102 publications on *shan-pen* are listed and given index numbers at the front of the volume. The four-corner title index (which is the main feature of this volume) gives the title, author, and edition, followed by the index number [in brackets] of the publications which include entries on it, with the *chüan* and page numbers of each entry. There is also a four-corner author index.

Shan-pen hsu-pa chi-lu 善本序跋集錄 (Taipei: National Central Library)

Shih-pu, 4 vols. (1993) [O.C. Z 1029 .K835 1993]

Tzu-pu, 4 vols. (1993) [O.C. Z 1029 .K842 1993]

Chi-pu, 7 vols. (1994) [O.C. Z 1029 .K837 1994]

This series includes type-set and punctuated texts of all *shan-pen* prefaces and colophons in the extensive collection of the Central Library in Taipei. There are indexes in the final volumes of each category. (No *Ching-pu* set is currently in the collection.)

Shan-pen t'i-pa chen-chi 善本題跋真迹, 4 vols. (Taipei: National Central Library, 1982) [O.C. Z 1029 .K86 1982]

Photoreproductions of all colophons in the library's *shan-pen* collection.

Vocabulary for *shan-pen* *hsueh*

The following short list of terms may be helpful when dealing with technical issues concerning the form of traditional texts. There are, in fact, many hundreds of terms pertaining to the format, materials, and production of texts.

Terms relating to format of books

<i>shu-chih</i>	書袞 (帙)	bag for storing silk <i>chüan</i>
<i>han</i>	函	book case, also <i>t'ao</i> 套
<i>shu-yi</i>	書衣	book cover, also <i>shu-p'i</i> 皮
<i>hsien ting</i>	線釘	binding threads
<i>shu-pei</i>	書背	back ridge of book, also <i>shu-chi</i> 脊
<i>shu-ken</i>	書根	bottom of book; the <i>ken</i> of <i>ts'e</i> are visible when book lies flat, and title/vol. information often appear there
<i>hang ko</i>	行格	columns and character spaces in each column
<i>shu-mei</i>	書眉	upper margin, where "eyebrow notes" (<i>mei-p'i</i> 眉批) may appear
<i>ti chüeh</i>	地脚	lower margin
<i>yin wen</i>	陰文	characters in intaglio (white on black)
<i>p'ai-chi</i>	牌記	printer's trademark or colophon, also <i>shu-p'ai</i>
<i>ch'üan fa</i>	圈發	circle indicating tonal reading of a character
<i>chü-tou</i>	句讀	punctuation marks
<i>che-pen</i>	摺本	a book with folded pages

Terms relating to editions*a. indicating origin of edition*

Printed editions are sometimes identified by dynasty (e.g., Sung *pen*) or reign period (e.g. Chia-ching *pen*). Cutting of blocks (*k'an*) and printing (*yin*) may be distinguished (e.g., Sung *k'an* Ming *yin pen*: a Ming printing from blocks cut in the Sung). Editions may also be identified by their places of origin.

<i>kuan-k'an pen</i>	官刊本	official edition printed by government
<i>chien pen</i>	監本	printed by an Imperial academy
Ching-ch'ang <i>pen</i>	經廠本	Ming palace edition, also Ssu-li <i>chien pen</i> 司禮監本
<i>tien pen</i>	殿本	Ch'ing palace edition
<i>chü pen</i>	局本	printed by a Ch'ing period provincial government
<i>shu-yuan pen</i>	書院本	private academy edition
<i>chia-k'o pen</i>	家刻本	privately printed by a family, also <i>chia-shu pen</i> 家塾本

Editions from private libraries of families were often named after the library; for example, T'ien-yi-ko *pen*.

b. indicating generic nature of printed or manuscript text

<i>k'an-pen</i>	刊本	block-print ed., also <i>k'o-pen</i> 刻本; <i>ch'ien-pen</i> 槧本
<i>shou-kao pen</i>	手稿本	handwritten manuscript
<i>ti-pen</i>	底本	master corrected copy
<i>ch'ao-pen</i>	抄本	scribe's copied manuscript
<i>mu-hsieh pen</i>	摹寫本	a traced copy
<i>t'a-pen</i>	搨本	rubbings, also <i>t'o-pen</i> 拓本; <i>ta-pen</i> 打本
<i>fa-t'ieh</i>	法帖	rubbings used as models for calligraphy

c. indicating type of edition

<i>yuan k'an-pen</i>	原刊本	original ed. (vs. <i>ch'ung-k'an pen</i> 重刊本)
<i>chiao-k'an pen</i>	校刊本	printed edition collated by scholars
<i>ying-k'an pen</i>	影刊本	printed facsimile of ms. or rare edition
<i>kao-pen</i>	稿本	draft edition
<i>tsu-pen</i>	足本	unabridged edition
<i>chieh-pen</i>	節本	abridged edition
<i>ts'an-pen</i>	殘本	edition of an incomplete or damaged text
<i>ch'ou-yin pen</i>	抽印本	reprint from a collection
<i>ku-pen</i>	孤本	unique edition
<i>chen-pen</i>	珍本	rare edition (a form of <i>shan-pen</i> 善本)
<i>chin-ch'eng pen</i>	進呈本	copy presented to the throne
<i>t'ung-hsing pen</i>	通行本	commercially available edition
<i>p'u-chi pen</i>	普及本	inexpensive mass edition
<i>ho-ting pen</i>	合訂本	two or more volumes republished as one
<i>tseng-ting pen</i>	增訂本	enlarged edition
<i>hsiu-ting pen</i>	修訂本	revised edition

Terms for commentarial genres

<i>chu</i>	註	primary annotation
<i>shu</i>	疏	secondary annotation (on text and <i>chu</i>)
<i>chang-chü</i>	章句	clarification of sentence breaks, glosses, etc.
<i>chien</i>	箋	an interpretive commentary
<i>chieh</i>	解	explication of meaning
<i>ku</i>	詁	philological explanations

<i>yin-yi</i>	音義	study of phonetic readings
<i>chu-shih</i>	註釋	basic glosses and explanations
<i>cheng-yi</i>	正義	orthodox commentary on canon
<i>chi-chu</i>	集註	a compilation of prior annotations, also <i>chi-chieh</i> 解
<i>chiao-k'an</i>	校勘	text critical commentary
<i>yü-p'i</i>	御批	commentary written by an emperor
<i>ch'in-ting</i>	欽定	Imperially sponsored work [appears <i>before</i> title]
<i>k'ao-cheng</i>	考證	a late form of historical text criticism, typical of Ch'ing "Han <i>hsueh</i> " learning (also called <i>k'ao-cheng</i> studies)

Some common modern publishing terms

<i>fa-hsing</i>	發行	book distribution
<i>yin-hsing</i>	印行	printing and distribution
<i>shih-yin</i>	石印	lithograph
<i>ying-yin</i>	影印	photo-reproduction
<i>chao-hsiang fu-yin</i>	照相複印	photostat
<i>fu-yin</i>	複印	xeroxed copy
<i>yu-yin</i>	油印	mimeograph

E. The Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu online:

The Wen-yuan-ko Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tien-tzu-pan 文淵閣四庫全書電子版

I. Using the Text Search Function

Basic Search

The online Ssu-k'u allows you to search for characters and character strings throughout the entire database. The initial homepage is the portal to this basic function:

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Wen-yuan-ko Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tien-tzu-pan. The interface includes a search bar, navigation tabs (Full Text Search, Category View, Search Records), and a table for search results. Red arrows point to specific features with callout boxes:

- Search Bar:** Type search items here. The search will cover texts, notes, author names, etc.
- Category View Tab:** The category view allows you to browse the collection.
- Explanation Link:** The "Explanation" function includes, under "Help," an extensive illustrated guide to using the site, annotated in English. It is far more detailed than this guide's brief introduction.

As indicated, going to the Category View tab allows you to access the collection through a tree directory, and you can open and browse books in that way. (See below.)

The screenshot shows the Category View tab. On the left, there is a tree directory for selecting categories. On the right, there is a table of search results.

Category View Tree:

- 全部
- 經部
 - 史部
 - 正史類
 - 編年類
 - 紀事本末類
 - 別史類
 - 雜史類
 - 詔令奏議類
 - 傳記類
 - 聖賢之屬

Search Results Table:

Title(2)	Dynasty	Authored by / Edited by / Commentary by
孔子編年	南宋	胡仔
東家雜記	宋	孔傳

Searching for a specific phrase or title produces a list of text hits in the upper right hand box, and the searched phrases in the highlighted title in the lower right area, starting from the first text chapter including the phrase. For example, a search for the *Zhou yi* 周易, construed as either a book title or phrase, yields the following screen:

The entire collection is being searched. Narrow the range by clicking on the tree of links.

The highlighted item (*Ching-yi k'ao*) first includes the phrase in its second *chüan*. References in other chapters are accessed below.

Title (1468)	Match within chap...	Dynasty	Authored by / Edited by / Commentary by
經義考	1290	清	朱彝尊
六臣註文選	766	唐,唐,唐,唐,唐,南...	李周翰,李善,呂延濟,呂向,張統,劉...
文選註	757	唐,南朝梁	李善,蕭統
欽定四庫全書總目	688	清,清	紀昀,愛新覺羅永瑤
周易圖書約存_周易圖書		清	胡煦
通志	321	宋	鄭樵
授經圖義例	305	明	李陸樵
御定佩文韻府	298	清,清	陳廷敬,張雲書
周易圖書約存	279	清	胡煦
御覽經史辨義	250	清,清	蔣溥
周易啟蒙翼傳	236	元	胡一桂

Matching Content Bibliographic Information

117Chapter(s) 9Page(s)

卷二
卷三
卷四
卷五
卷六
卷七
卷八

連山二曰歸藏三曰周易其經卦皆八其別皆
山歸藏周易連山歸藏以不變為占占七八之爻
周易以九六為占而連山歸藏以七八為占周易
藏宜與周易數同而其辭異先儒謂周易以變者

Original Text Original Image Side-by-side View

史部目錄經義考之經義考/卷二

欽定四庫全書

經義考卷二

翰林院檢討朱彝尊撰

連山

唐志十卷司馬貞注

易一

周禮太卜掌三易之法一曰連山二曰歸藏三曰周易

欽定四庫全書

經義考卷二

翰林院檢討朱彝尊撰

連山

唐志十卷司馬貞注

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翰林院檢討朱彝尊撰

連山

唐志十卷司馬貞注

易一

周禮太卜掌三易之法一曰連山二曰歸藏三曰周易

Clicking on the highlighted title will lead to the text, starting from the initial reference. Here, the relevant section (the beginning) of the second *chüan* of *Ching-yi k'ao* appears. The tabs allow display of either a standardized font version (with searched phrase highlighted in red), a scan of the original text (very useful for looking at character variants), or a side-by-side comparison (as illustrated at left; note that the phrase is first highlighted just at the extreme lower left).

Navigation and other functions are provided by the many buttons at right.

II. Using the Category View

The homepage link to Category View is actually the best way to browse or read text in the collection or to access the rich materials *about* the texts built into the online resource. The left register lists the four treasures, plus a link to “appendixes” (附錄).



Clicking on a subcategory will lead you to a list of all items in it, arrayed with a complex of information, as illustrated below. Here, the text *K'ung-tzu chia-yü* has been highlighted (upper right frame) under the Confucian (*Ju-chia*) section of the Tzu 子 category. Links to its various sections appear in the list under the (default) left-hand tab in the lower right frame.

Title(116)	Dynasty	Authored by / Edited by / Commentary by
孔子家語	魏	王肅
荀子	戰國, 唐	荀況, 楊倞
孔叢子	秦	孔鮒
新語	西漢	陸賈
新書	西漢	賈誼
鹽鐵論	西漢, 明	桓寬, 張之象
說苑	西漢	劉向
新序	西漢	劉向
揚子法言	漢, 晉, 唐, 北宋, 北宋, 北宋	揚雄, 李軌, 柳宗元, 宋咸, 吳祕, 司馬光
揚子法言	唐	王肅

Total 13 Chapter(s)/Total 58 Title(s)


Bibliographic Information

- 御題影宋鈔家語 (Total 1 Title(s))
- 提要 (Total 1 Title(s))
- 序 (Total 1 Title(s))
- 卷一 (Total 3 Title(s))
- 卷二 (Total 4 Title(s))
- 卷三 (Total 5 Title(s))
- 卷四 (Total 4 Title(s))

By clicking on the right tab, “Bibliographic Information,” one can access the *Ssu-k’u ta tz’u-tien* 四庫大辭典 published by Jilin University Press in 1996, which the Online *Ssu-k’u* includes among its resources. The *Ssu-k’u ta tz’u-tien* entry for each item is reproduced under the “Bibliographic Information” tab for each individual work. For example, for the *K’ung-tzu chia-yü*, the following information appears:

Total 13 Chapter(s)/Total 58 Title(s) Bibliographic Information

(資料來源：四庫大辭典)
 書名：[孔子家語](#)
 作者：
 • [王肅](#) (字子雍; 號不詳) (魏) 註
 部：子部 類：儒家類
 參考資料：(僅供參考，未經出版者勘定，請閱《凡例》)
 十卷。魏 [王肅](#) (195—256) 撰。[王肅](#) 字子雍，東海(今山東鄆城西南)人。官至中領軍散騎常侍。曾遍注群經，不分今古之文，對各家經義加以綜合。長于賈逵、馬融之學，唯不喜 [鄭玄](#) 之說。故雜取秦漢諸書所載孔子遺文逸事，綜合成篇；又取《論語》、《左傳》、《國語》、《荀子》、《大戴禮》諸書中有與古代婚姻、喪祭、郊禘、廟祫等制度與 [鄭玄](#) 不同處，借孔子之名，攻擊鄭學。卷六關於“五帝”之說，實雜采《禮記》、《左傳》，而假為季康子問答，以駁 [鄭玄](#) “六天”說。卷七“郊問”關於“郊祀之禮”說，實雜采《禮記》等書假為定公、孔子問對之詞以駁 [鄭玄](#)。自稱得之于孔子二十二世孫猛，作為所撰《聖證論》的論據。與鄭學對立，稱為“王學”。帶有輯佚性質，也保存了一些古書。如《問王(玉) 可考見《文選》遺文，《王言解》可校《大戴禮記》、《孔子家語》、《漢書·藝文志》著錄“二十七卷，周孔丘門人撰”。早佚。今本十卷，四十四篇，系 [王肅](#) 偽托之作。該書經先賢諸子反復考證，其出于肅手無疑。特其流傳已久，且遺文軼事，往往多見於其中。故自唐以來，知其偽而不能廢。其書至明代，傳本頗稀。故 [何孟春](#) 所注《家語》，自云未見 [王肅](#) 本。明代所傳凡二本，[閻徐邈](#) 家本，中缺二十餘頁；海虞 [毛晉](#) 家本，稍有不同而首尾完整。今不知徐本存佚。《孔子家語》有《百子全書》清光緒元年(1875)刻本，《二十二子》本，《四部備要》本等。清孫志祖有《家語疏證》。1990年和1991年上海古籍出版社據明覆宋刊本影印。

The embedded links serve a variety of purposes. Where book titles are indicated with a hyperlink, the work is collected within the *Ssu-k’u* corpus, and the link leads to the title page. Wherever the icon  appears next to a linked title, it represents a link to the relevant section of the *Ssu-k’u ta tz’u-tien*. Names presented with hyperlinks are generally authors, commentators, or editors, and the link will lead to a hyperlinked index of all works associated with them in the *Ssu-k’u* collection, much in the manner of an author index.

Appendixes. The *Fu-lu* item in the left-hand register of the category view provides access to four reference works related to the *Ssu-k’u* collection:

Ssu-k’u ch’üan-shu tsung-mu 四庫全書總目, Chi Yun 紀昀 ed.

Ssu-k’u ch’ou-hui shu t’i-yao 四庫抽燬書提要, Anon.

Ssu-k’u ch’üan-shu chien-min mu-lu 四庫全書簡明目錄, Chi Yun 紀昀 ed.

Ssu-k’u ch’üan-shu k’ao-cheng 四庫全書考證, Wang T’ai-yue 王太岳 ed.

III. The “Explanation” tab

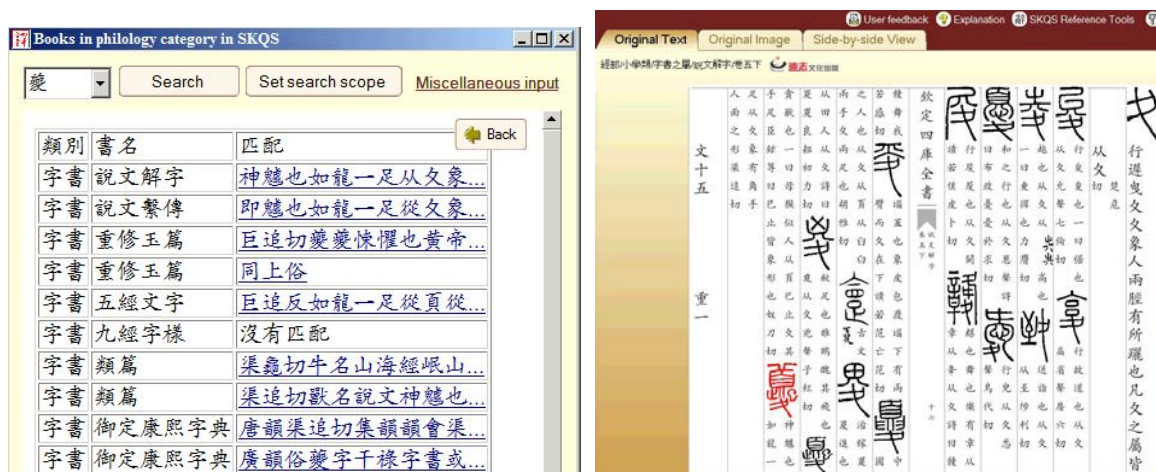
For a fully diagrammed introduction to all features of the online *Ssu-k’u*, go to the “Explanation” tab in the array at the top of the home screen. Clicking on the tab produces a drop-down menu: select “Help.” This will bring up a dialog box with explanations and screen captures glossed in English for a wide variety of features.

全四庫 文淵閣四庫全書 電子版【網上版】 The Electronic Version of Siku Quanshu (Wenyuan Edition) 為往聖繼絕學
 [Online Search & Citation Services]
 User feedback Explanation Print 辭 SKQS Reference Tools Additional Tools My Bookmarks

IV. Reference and Additional Tools



The “Reference Tools” and “Additional Tools” tabs provide an interesting range of potentially useful functions. The “SKQS Reference Tools” tab leads to a single-item menu: “Books in philology category in SKQS.” This allows a search of all philological glosses of Chinese characters in works such as the *Shuo-wen chieh-tzu*, medieval rhyme books, and their commentaries. Entering a character in the search box will yield a menu of linked sources for such glosses, with the links leading directly to the relevant text in the Ssu-k’u edition. For example, for the character *k’uei* 夔:



Selecting the first item, linking to the original *Shuo-wen chieh-tzu*, the appropriate page of the Ssu-k’u text appears with the target character in red, just as in a normal search.

The “Additional Tools” list includes eight items, listed in a drop-menu:

1. “Search Correlated Words”: Generates lists of variant graphs for any character
2. “Name search”: Information on individuals, searched by name
3. “Place name search”: Information on places, searched by name
4. “Chronology / Dynasty Converter”: A year-date conversion device (878 BCE-1911)
5. “Ganzhi / Calendar year conversion”: Generates lists of Western year dates for specified *kan-chih* combinations, and vice versa.
6. “Ba Gua and the 64 Hexagrams”: A simple guide to these *Yi ching* diagrams.
7. “Zhonghua gu Hanyu zidian”: Provides a search feature, by character, to the text of a good, compact dictionary of *wen-yan-wen*.
8. “Glossary of Terms for the Full Collection of Books in SKQS”: Allows for a search of all instances of a character in names and titles glossed in *Ssu-k’u ta tzu-tien*.